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ONTARIO PARKS

Old Ranger Cabin Rentals

Algonquin Provincial Park

2000

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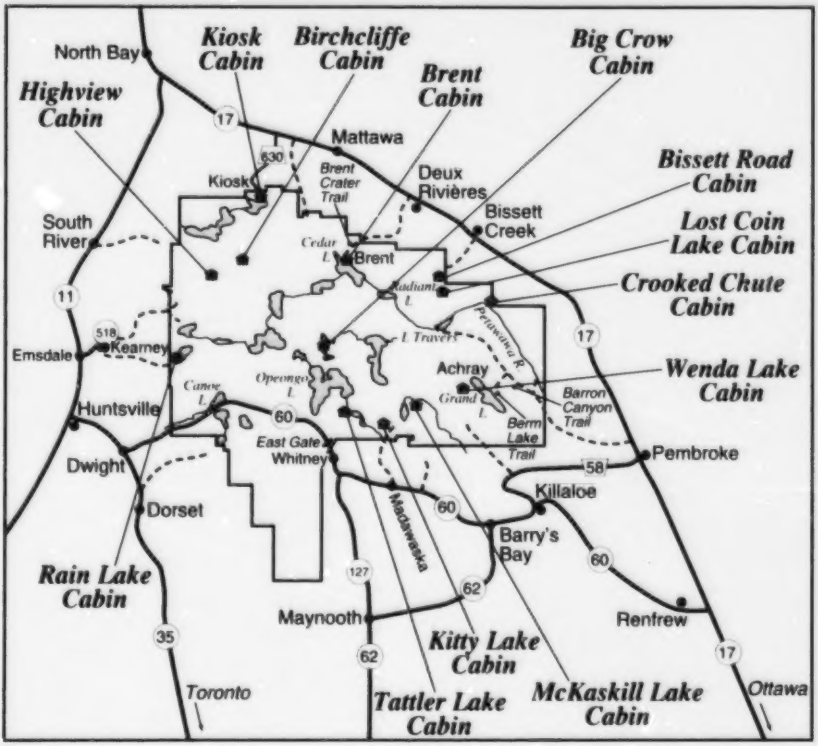
Early History of Interior Ranger Cabins

"In general two rangers travel together having a stated section to look after in which they keep the portages cut out and the shelter houses in order. These shelters are usually a day's journey apart and the practice is for the rangers to spend several days at each looking over adjacent territory." – Superintendent's annual report of 1919.



Background Information

As you can see from the statement on the front page, the Ranger cabins have been around for a long time and have served both the Rangers and the Park very well. For the most part, the cabins were built by Park Rangers for less than $50 in the early 1900s. Since then, some have deteriorated beyond repair while others, on more popular canoe routes, received minor repairs. With limited financial support, a plan was put in place to avoid any further deterioration and to extend the life of these historic cabins. The decision was made to upgrade the cabins and rent them out to the general public through the reservation service. We would then be in a position to provide regular annual maintenance with funds from the revenue collected. Currently, 13 rustic cabins are available for rent, and the intent is to gradually add to this list until all the cabins receive upgrades to adequately protect and prolong their place in history.

Front Cover: *Kitty Lake Ranger Cabin is one of several cabins available for rent. It is actually located on Farm Lake.*

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Purpose

There are several purposes for the cabin rental program:

1. It provides an avenue to communicate the history of each ranger cabin to Park users.
2. With consistent annual funding generated from rental revenues, all cabins will be regularly maintained and protected to ensure they are not just another memory.
3. It is an opportunity to provide rustic roofed accommodation to users of the Park Interior.

Fee Structure and Control Office

Ranger Cabin	Control Office	Rate (for 1 person)
Kitty Lake	Shall Lake	Accommodate 4 people; while Kitty Lake Cabin and Crooked Chute Cabin accommodate 8 people.
Tattler Lake	Opeongo Lake or Shall Lake	
McKaskill Lake	Shall Lake	$41.50/night or $275/week; fees for additional persons[1]
Big Crow Lake	Opeongo Lake	
Lost Coin Lake	Big Bissett Lake	
Bissett Road	Big Bissett Lake	
Wenda Lake	Sand Lake Gate	
Crooked Chute	Sand Lake Gate	
Birchcliffe Lake	Kiosk	
Highview	Kiosk	
Rain Lake	Rain Lake (office in Kearney) (Drive-to)	$61.50/night or $400/week; fees for additional persons[1]. Additional Vehicle Permits[2] required if more than 2 vehicles. Accommodates 4 people. Propane heat, fridge & stove.
Kiosk	Kiosk (Drive-to)	$80.25/night or $540/week. Additional Vehicle Permits[3] required if more than 2 vehicles. Electric heat, fridge & stove; treated running water. Accommodates 6 people.
Brent	Wendigo Gate (Drive-to)	$75/night or $500/week (up to 6 persons); $10/night/additional person or $700/week maximum (7 to 12 persons). Additional Vehicle Permits[3] required if more than 3 vehicles. Propane stove, fridge & lights.

1. Rates for additional persons:	Regular	Seniors	Persons with Disabilities
Per person/night, Age 6 - 17	$3.00	—	$1.50
Per person/night, Age 18+	$7.00	$5.50	$3.50
2. Rates for Additional Vehicles: Rain Lake	$9.00	$7.00	$4.50
3. Rates for Additional Vehicles: Brent & Kiosk	$8.50	$6.50	$4.50

Reservations and Guidelines for Rental:

- Cabins must be booked through the reservation service by calling 1-888-ONT-PARK (1-888-668-7275). The telephone reservation service is available 24 hours* a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Outside of Canada and the United States, call (519) 826-5290.
- All applications must include a credit card number (VISA/MasterCard) and expiry date.
- For Rain Lake, Kiosk, and Brent Ranger cabins, the cabin rental also covers a limited number of vehicles. Any vehicles not covered under the cabin rental permit require Additional Vehicle Permits. (Refer to chart on page 2.)
- A *non-refundable* reservation fee of $9.00 applies to all cabin rentals and is collected by the reservation service at the time the reservation is made.
- You must cancel a ranger cabin reservation at least 14 days before arrival to receive a full refund (excluding the reservation and the $6.00 cancellation fees). If you cancel within 14 days but earlier than 7 days before arrival, you will be charged one night's accommodation plus the $6.00 cancellation fee. If you cancel within 7 days of arrival, or fail to cancel, a refund of 25% of the total fee for the total length of stay (minimum of one night's accommodation and a maximum of one week's accommodation) will be processed.
- Ranger cabins may be rented for one night, if available. Applicants must be 18 years of age or older to reserve a ranger cabin. Cabins may not be sub-let.
- Renters may check in between 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., or earlier if the cabin is available. If arriving later, arrangements must be made with the access point attendant to ensure the access point office is open in order to register, make payment, and obtain cabin keys. Check-out from cabins must be before 12:00 noon of the departure date, and cabins are to be locked on departure. Access to cabins is controlled by the access point attendant.
- Smoking and open flames in cabins are prohibited. Alcoholic beverages are to be consumed only in, or in the immediate area of, the cabin. Campfires are allowed only in designated areas.
- Pets are *not* permitted in cabins.
- Cabins are to be swept out and left clean and free of litter before departure. Excessive cleaning costs/damages will be charged to the permit holder.
- All cabins are equipped with fire extinguishers, wash basin, metal pail, shovel, broom, dust pan, bunks (only the drive-to cabins are also equipped with mattresses), CSA-approved wood stove and chimney, stove operating instructions, heat shields behind and under the stove, table and chairs, and an outside closed-in toilet.
- The names of all renters will appear on the cabin rental permit, and anyone not identified on the permit will be unlawfully occupying the site.
- If a cabin cannot be accessed within one day's travel, a separate Interior Camping Permit and reservation are required for dates not covered by the cabin rental permit.

The Birchcliffe Cabin has an airtight wood stove, a table and benches, and indoor cold-running water.

* The hours of operation at the Reservation Office are being reviewed and may change in the future.

The History & Description of Individual Cabins

Big Crow Cabin

This fire ranger's cabin, with its boathouse and fire tower, was built in 1956. The tower was located about a half mile up a steep hill from the cabin. Not only were these structures among the last to be built, they remained the last in use. Indeed, the fire tower was one of the last in Ontario to be used for fire detection (up to the mid-'70s).

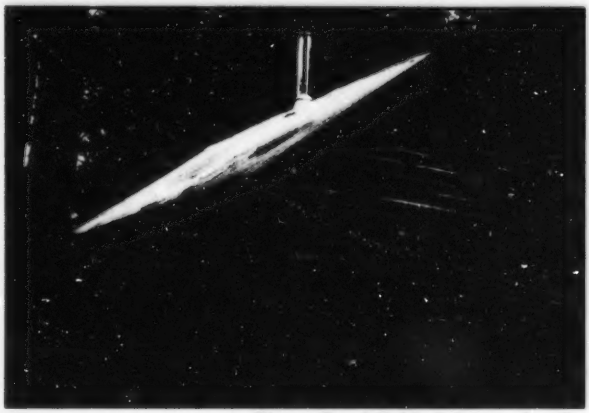
The cabin has two bedrooms, a kitchen, and living area. It is a frame construction with a northerly exposure. Brook Trout fishing is good in Big Crow, Proulx, and Little Crow lakes, and the Crow River. There are also Lake Trout in Big Crow Lake. When you rent this cabin, you may wish to visit one of the last virgin stands of White Pine in Algonquin Park, located just downstream south of the Crow River. Visitors can access this cabin through Opeongo Lake (access point #11). Unlimited horsepower is allowed on Opeongo Lake, but motor and time restrictions apply on the remaining route to the cabin. It will normally take one day to reach Big Crow cabin.

Birchcliffe Cabin

This cabin was built in 1962 to accommodate the tower man for Osler Township Fire Lookout Tower. The fire tower was erected the same year, on a hill with a ten mile visibility circle and within a fifteen mile circle of high incidence of lightning fires. The lake was chosen because it had road access, and planes could land on it. The old fire tower location is a long, uphill, two-mile walk from the cabin. Both the cabin and the tower were built by rangers at a cost of $2900 for the cabin and $2800 for the tower. The fire tower detection program was discontinued in the early '70s. Since then Birchcliffe cabin has been used by Interior maintenance crews, along with the general public. Several directors of The Friends of Algonquin Park volunteered their time in 1994 to carry out major repairs to the cabin.

Birchcliffe cabin is located on the south shore of Birchcliffe Lake and is surrounded by pine and tolerant hardwoods. It is a waterfront, log-sided cabin, [16' x 20']. The kitchen and dining area are an open concept. There are two small bedrooms with three single bunks and one double bunk. In addition to this, the cabin is equipped with a table, benches, and an airtight wood stove. Brook Trout fishing is good in Birchcliffe Lake and is equally as good in Calm Lake which is a one-hour walk on the portage from the cabin. This cabin can be accessed by canoe only from Kawawaymog Lake (access point #1) and Kiosk (access point #29). You should plan on two days of canoeing in order to access it. Be prepared to camp for at least one night in the Interior when both travelling to and from the cabin. A separate Interior camping permit and reservation are required for those nights not covered by the cabin rental permit. In low water conditions, Birchcliffe Creek becomes difficult to navigate by canoe.

Birchcliffe Cabin



Bissett Road Cabin is known locally as the Twelve Mile Cabin

Bissett Road Cabin

This cabin was built in 1922 by the first District Forester for the Department of Lands and Forests in Pembroke District as a moose hunting camp. He had Ontario Forestry Branch employees erect the cabin and a small adjacent stable. Three years later when the Park boundary was surveyed, it was discovered that the cabin was inside the Park. The hunting party continued to use it as a base camp for hunting outside the Park. A special permit was issued allowing hunters to transport their guns between the cabin and the Park boundary.

During construction of this building, access was by horse and wagon using the portage road built from Bissett to Radiant Lake. This road was also used to supply construction workers to the National Research Centre at Lake Travers.

Park rangers occupied the Twelve Mile Cabin, named for the distance from Bissett Creek, after the hunt club stopped using it. The cabin roof was re-sheeted with lumber and aluminum in 1951. It was used by rangers on patrol until the late '50s and fell into disuse when routine patrols were discontinued.

This one-room, log cabin is nestled among mature White Pines in a very secluded location about one kilometre inside the Park boundary off the Bissett Road. The cabin is equipped with a set of double bunks (sleeps four), a table and benches, and an airtight wood stove. It has a western exposure and is on a beaver meadow. Although the cabin is not located on water, it can be used as a base camp for wildlife viewing and Brook Trout fishing at North Rouge and Big Bissett lakes. This cabin can be accessed by travelling the Bissett Road (which bypasses access point #24, Big Bissett Lake) to the Park boundary. Once you arrive at the Park boundary, the cabin can be easily accessed on foot or bike by travelling approximately one kilometre. Bissett Road leaves Hwy #17 one km east of the Village of Bissett Creek. Permits and information are available at Yates General Store on Hwy 17 at Stonecliffe, between Pembroke and Mattawa.

Brent Cabin

Construction of the Brent Deputy Chief Ranger's headquarters was begun in 1932 under the supervision of then Park Superintendent Frank MacDougall. Built to replace an existing Ontario Forestry Branch building, the new headquarters were "to provide a respectable looking building in keeping with the status of a Government service". Located on a peninsula jutting out from the north shore of Cedar Lake, this picturesque site is treed with White and Red pine. The cabin was originally used by staff involved with forest and fire protection operations in the Brent area. This large cabin has four bedrooms (the bunks include mattresses), a livingroom with an airtight wood stove housed in a stone fireplace, and a kitchen. Modern conveniences include a

propane stove, fridge, and lights, and vault toilets are found a short walk away. An outdoor fire pit and picnic area are also available to cabin renters. Drinking water taps are located at the adjacent Brent Campground.

A smaller cabin and warehouse were also built at the same time and have been well preserved. All buildings were constructed of sturdy White and Red pine logs with a life expectancy, estimated at that time, of 30 years. Some repairs were required, and restoration began in 1994 with financial support from Algonquin Outfitters. This partnership continues today with ongoing projects under the umbrella of the Brent Historical Enhancement Program. More than 60 years later, the log buildings are as sound as ever.

Located adjacent to the Brent Campground and Brent Station, visitors to the cabin can enjoy walks to the beach, boat launch facility, or store, or drive to the Brent Crater Trail for a 2 km interpretive hike. For those interested in fishing, Cedar Lake has good Lake Trout and Walleye opportunities. Outboard motors are restricted to not more than 20 hp on the lake, and canoes only elsewhere. The cabin can be accessed by vehicle. One km west of Deux Rivières on Hwy 17, turn south on a gravel road and drive south for 16 km to the access point office, where you obtain your vehicle permits and Park information. Continue on for another 24 km to the townsite of Brent where you purchase your cabin rental permit at the Brent Sore operated by Algonquin Outfitters.

Crooked Chute Cabin

A budget request of $50 was approved in 1927 to build the original cabin. The justification given was "shelter of rangers from five patrols which meet at this point. At present these rangers, when on road improvements and covering the Petawawa log drive must carry their tents." Also, "the location is the centre of the most valuable stands of young pine in the district".

For some reason, construction was delayed until 1928, when logs were cut locally and skidded by horse to the prepared site. Walls were erected by fall of that year and left to season. Lumber was scrounged next spring "from an old lumber depot a few miles distant" and flooring material and windows were brought in. The cabin was completed on July 26, 1929, at a final cost of $33.97.

A 25-acre reserve was established around the new cabin within the young pine stand "to avoid an accumulation of slash around this camp". The cabin saw quite a bit of use over the years and required little formal maintenance, but by 1991 the roof had collapsed on the north side and the bottom logs had deteriorated considerably.

Remedial repairs were made to the roof by several directors of The Friends of Algonquin Park in 1992/93, but in 1997 it was decided to salvage the original building and replace it with a modified replica using logs donated

Brent Cabin

by the Shaw Lumber Company of Pembroke and with the assistance of the Algonquin Forestry Authority.

The replica [16' x 20'] is all log construction with a cedar shingle roof. It is an open concept with two sets of double bunks that sleep up to eight people. In addition, the cabin is equipped with a table and chairs, and an airtight wood stove. The cabin is located in a small bay below Crooked Chute rapids on the Petawawa River, under mature White Pines. Visitors access this cabin through Lake Travers (access point #23). Permits and information are available at the Sand Lake Gate.

Highview Cabin

Highview Cabin – Nipissing River

The original cabin was built in 1922 as the headquarters for fire rangers on this patrol, on the site of an old J.R. Booth lumber camp. It was home for two rangers for six years. Then in July, 1928, lightning destroyed the cabin and one of the old Booth offices. The senior fire ranger was not around to extinguish the blaze, or to be extinguished by the blaze. He was at Brûlé Lake Station meeting his new partner. Lucky for him!

The rangers then constructed the present cabin over a ten day period with a budget of $50. Can you imagine that! Actually, the total cost was $37.50 because lumber, framing material, and some roofing were salvaged from Booth's old buildings on site. Windows, roofing paper, necessary hardware, and teaming the materials to the site accounted for most of the cost.

This one-room, open concept, log cabin is located on the Nipissing River. Don't forget your fishing rod as this river is home to a very healthy Brook Trout fishery. The small, rustic cabin has three single bunks and one double bunk. It, similar to other cabins, is equipped with a table, benches, and an airtight wood stove. This cabin is accessible via the Nipissing River from the Tim River (access point #2), or via Gibson Lake from Kawawaymog Lake (access point #1), Kiosk (access point #29), or Cedar Lake (access point #27). It could take one or two days to access this cabin by canoe depending on which access point you leave from. A separate Interior camping permit and reservation are required for those nights not covered by the cabin rental permit. Low water levels can be a problem along the Nipissing River. You may wish to check the conditions before your trip.

Kiosk Cabin

In 1927, $90 was allocated to construct the original Kiosk cabin, at a location north of the Canadian National Railway (CNR) tracks, as headquarters for the rangers on this patrol. Previously, fire rangers used the old J.R. Booth depot building, however, the company had plans to reopen it that year. The actual cost of completing the 16' x 20' cabin was $84.76. Try that today!

In 1933, the original cabin was rented to CNR for $10 per month—no beds or stove included. In the fall of 1933, the Ontario Forestry Branch sold the cabin to a CN employee with the condition that it be moved.

Sandy Gage, in his book, *A Few Rustic Huts*, states that in 1936 the present cabin was built at its current location on Kioshkokwi Lake. The kitchen was added in 1940 and hydro was installed in 1956 by

Kiosk Cabin is accessible by road.

the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Today, this two-bedroom, waterfront, log cabin, [34' x 21'], with a southwestern exposure is located under mature White Pines. The kitchen and living quarters are an open concept, and the cabin is equipped with a couch, table and chairs, electric fridge, stove and heat, and running cold water. The cabin has two sets of single bunks and one double bunk, all available with mattresses. In addition to this, utensils, dishes, glasses, pots, pans, and a coffee pot are supplied. Two flush-o-matic toilets are within reasonable walking distance. There is a beach and a boat launch. Kioshkokwi Lake is a large lake with a healthy population of Lake Trout. The nearby Amable du Fond River has good Brook Trout fishing. Outboard motors are limited to 20 hp on Kioshkokwi Lake. The cool breeze of the lake makes it a very comfortable place to be on hot, summer days.

Kitty Lake Cabin

Built in 1935, this is one of the larger cabins. Materials were salvaged from both the nearby abandoned Booth Depot Farm and the adjacent Booth "End of Steel" lumber camp. Road access enabled rangers to easily bring in dressed lumber for the roof and floor. Few areas of Algonquin saw as much pioneering activity as this area. A logging depot farm, lumber camp, logging railway, fire tower, hose drying tower, towerman's cabin, a fire equipment storage house on the river and improvements for the spring river log drive are all evident within one mile of this cabin.

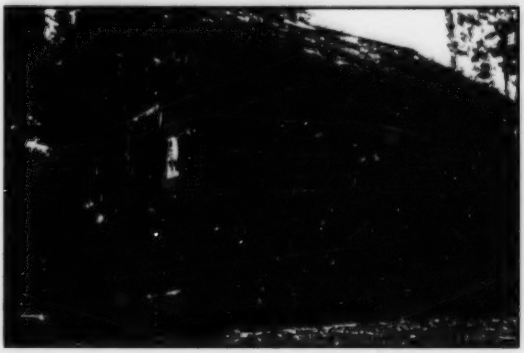
This waterfront cabin is situated on Farm Lake among mature White Pines. The one-room, open concept, log cabin has a southerly exposure with a very scenic view. Fishing opportunities include Smallmouth Bass, Pike, and Lake Trout in surrounding lakes such as Shall, Crotch, Farm, Kitty, Booth, and Bridle. It can be easily accessed by canoeing one hour from Shall Lake (access point #17).

Lost Coin Lake Cabin

There is very little on file for this cabin. We do know that it was built in 1936 by the Ontario Forestry Branch. In 1973, it was evaluated as "worthless" because it was so isolated from roads and canoe routes. Today, this could be a selling point. This waterfront, log, one-room, open concept cabin is located on a shallow, weedy shoreline on Lost Coin Lake. It is equipped with two sets of single bunks (sleeps four),

Lost Coin Lake Cabin

a table and benches, and an airtight wood stove. An aluminum canoe, paddles, and two life jackets are supplied with the cabin at no extra charge. The main attraction, mostly in the spring, is Brook Trout fishing. The rest of the year it has great hiking and wildlife viewing opportunities on old roads in the vicinity. Visitors can access the cabin by driving the Bissett Road to the Park boundary which is beyond the turn in to Big Bissett Lake (access point #24), after turning off Hwy 17 one kilometre east of the Village of Bissett Creek. Vehicle traffic beyond the Park boundary is prohibited. Visitors using the cabin must hike or bike the seven kilometres from the Park boundary to the cabin. Permits and information are available at Yates General Store on Hwy 17 at Stonecliffe, between Pembroke and Mattawa.



McKaskill Lake Cabin

McKaskill Lake Cabin

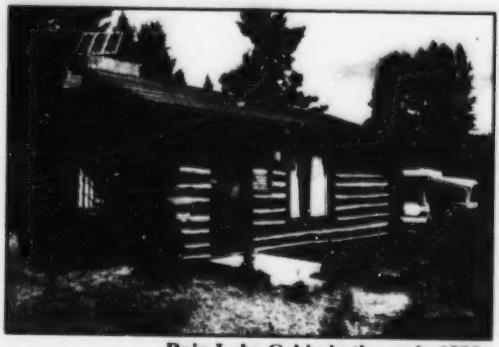
This cabin was built in 1932. It originally contained a Findlay Norway cook stove which has now been replaced with a CSA approved wood stove. It, like many other cabins, was used by Park rangers patrolling their areas. A new roof was put on it in 1939. Road access was made possible in 1953 with the construction of the Ontario Hydro Line. In view of the road access the cabin was used extensively by Park canoe rangers and timber technicians carrying out their duties in the area. In 1993, the cabin received extensive repairs with the finishing touches put on in 1996.

McKaskill cabin is a waterfront, one-room, open concept, log cabin with a northwest exposure located in a mature Red Pine stand on McKaskill Lake. For the fishing enthusiast, the lake has a healthy population of Lake and Brook trout. This cabin can be accessed through Shall Lake (access point #17), travelling by canoe for a day through several lakes and portages. It can also be accessed through Basin Lake (access point #19) by biking, carting, and hiking 8 km over a forest access road.

Rain Lake Cabin

The existing cabin was moved to Rain Lake from Cache Lake where it was a private leased cottage in the late '70s. It was used as an Interior access point office until 1995. Rain Lake had, according to the history files, three cabins at different locations. At the turn of the century, a shelter hut was situated at the north end. Its remaining foundation was covered by water when the logging dam was constructed. At an old lumber camp adjacent to the rail line, "Eagle Lake Landing", was a stopping place for passengers wishing to disembark at then "Eagle Lake" which is now called Ralph Bice Lake (changed from Butt Lake in 1999). A ranger cabin was built here in the 1920s.

A third ranger cabin is documented at Rain Lake Station, part of a complex of pumphouses, large water tanks, and living quarters for the station crew men. The usual $50 allotment was given to construct a cabin for the rangers patrolling this area of the Park. (Up until then, the rangers had stayed in an old building owned by



Rain Lake Cabin in the early 1990s.

McCraney Lumber Company.) Being good scroungers, the rangers salvaged lumber and fittings from the old buildings at Brûlé Lake and, as customary, work was done by the rangers themselves. Windows and roofing accounted for most of the final $43 cost of construction.

This waterfront, log cabin, [27' x 19'], is located at the end of the public access road at Rain Lake. In the fall of 1999, the cabin was relocated 300 feet north to a more secluded, forested site with a long northeasterly view down Rain Lake. It is adjacent to a small, public, camping area [9 sites], and an access point for canoeists and hikers entering or leaving the Interior of the Park. This cabin will accommodate 4 people. It has a propane fridge, stove, lights, and heat, and bunks are equipped with mattresses. Vault toilets are shared with other campers when sites are occupied. There is a beach and boat launch area. If visitors plan on boating, Rain Lake is limited to 10 hp motors. This cabin is the perfect place if you wish to hike and explore the back-country on the Western Uplands Backpacking Trail, or canoe one of many kilometres of Interior canoe routes. This cabin can be accessed by vehicle through Rain Lake (access point #4). Permits and information are available at the Park office located in Kearney on Hwy 518.

Tattler Lake Cabin

This cabin was the living quarters for the successive towermen who manned the Preston fire tower situated on a hilltop about 1.5 miles west of the cabin. The tower itself was put up in 1932 (moved from a less satisfactory location established in 1922 at Kitty Lake). The new hilltop was at an elevation of 1900 feet — the highest spot in Algonquin Park.

We have no record of the cabin's construction but the location is on the old No. 3 Camp of the J.R. Booth Lumber Company. Booth's men helped in moving the tower components to the new site and they may have contributed material and/or labour to the cabin as well.

By 1964, the tower was said to (from an old report in the Park archives) "sway quite noticeably in the wind", and the roof apparently needed fixing, "because in winds one side lifts up". As for the cabin, it was "snake infested and logs are beginning to rot".

The summer of 1970 was probably the last year the tower was used, and a 1971

Tattler Lake Cabin

directive called for the tower (and presumably the cabin as well) to be dismantled. However, all historic sites in the Park were evaluated between 1971 and 1973. The 1973 report on the Tattler Lake cabin was more positive, recognizing improvements made by portage crews and canoeists. A new roof has since been put on and other improvements made. Today's user need not worry about it being infested with snakes or rot. An excellent, coldwater spring is located only a few minutes' walk along the old phone line behind the field. Visitors can access the Tattler Lake Cabin through access point #11 at Lake Opeongo or through access point #17 at Shall Lake.

Wenda Lake Cabin

We know very little about the history of this cabin except that it was built by a Park ranger, the late Max Borutski. By the nature and construction techniques, we believe it was built in the early 1920s. It is a one-room, open concept, log cabin and is located in a mature Red Pine stand on the north shore of Wenda Lake, giving it a southern exposure. It has two sets of single bunks (sleeps four), a table and benches, and an airtight wood stove. An aluminum canoe, paddles, and two life jackets are supplied with this cabin at no extra charge. One of the best routes to the Wenda cabin is by canoe through scenic Caracajou Bay and Spectacle Lake. An alternate route is west up Grand Lake, and then by the 3620 m portage to Wenda Lake. This can be an arduous portage due, not only to its length but also, to the steep grade. Both Wenda Lake and Carcajou Lake have good Brook Trout fishing. Visitors can access the cabin through access point #22 at Achray, and permits and information are available at the Sand Lake Gate.

Wenda Lake Cabin

For Further Information

For more information about Algonquin Provincial Park or the ranger cabins, telephone the Information Office at:

(705) 633-5572

or write the Park Superintendent at:

Algonquin Provincial Park
P.O. Box 219
Whitney, ON
K0J 2M0

You may also learn more about the Park by visiting our Web site at:

www.algonquinpark.on.ca

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